FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,

Of Decatur County.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

MILTON B. HOPKINS.

Of Clinton County.

An Inquiry. The Journal about a year ago declared that a civil war would be a worse evil than the loss of a do zen States. A short time ago it declared that it had not changed its opinion. Entertaining and avowing such a sentiment can it honestly advocate a vigorous prosecution of the present civil war, with all the evils it prophecied that such a contest would entail upon the nation?

Don't Like It.

The Republican central organ is furious upon the action of the Democratic State Convention-The more virulent the abuse of that corrupt and dishonest sheet, the greater will be the confidence of the people of Indiana in the wisdom and sagacity of the Convention, and that it took a correct view of public affairs. Praise from that source would create a just suspicion that it had committed an error, and that it had some complicity with the corruptions of the party in power. We hope the Journal will keep on not liking the workerst warm English with The

Not an Honest Man. Mr. HENDRICKS in his speech at the State Con-

vention in denouncing the proven corruptions of those in power, expressed his satisfaction in making one exception. He said the official conduct of the Secretary of the Interior had left no stain upon his personal integrity, and that man was from Indiana. The Journal expresses its astonishment that honorable mention can be made of one member of the Cabinet. It says it is a "striking exception" and asks "what does it ean?" Corrupt in leed must be the Administracion when one of its organs is surprised that one of its members has not been proven a dis-

The State Administration.

The Journal wonders why not one word was said in the resolutions of the Democratic State Convention about the Republican State Administration. Some of the most influential members of the Republican party charges it with gross corruption and disregard of law. Such being the ease, the Convention had no disposition to interfere in this family quarrel, but left the matter to be settled by the Republicans. If Governor Monroy will call an extra session of the Legislature that issue will be made by the Republicans themselves. We venture the opinion that a Republican State Convention would not commit the party by an endorsement of the honesty and purity of the State Administration. STREET STREET, STREET,

"Where is the Failure!" The Journal objects to the seventh resolution passed by the Democratic State Convention,

which reads as follows: 7. That the Republican party has fully demonstrated its inability to conduct the Government through its present difficulties. That print says that the "present difficulties of the Government" must mean the war, and that it is Gen. McClellan and the army who are "to bring the Government safe out of this difficulty if it ever gets out." This is a singular admission, It expresses a doubt whether we shall ever get out of our present difficulties. Has the President no responsibility in the present crisis of the country? Is he not Commander in Chief of the army and navy? Gen. McCLELLAN holds his position at the will of the President, and if he is inefficient or incapable Mr. Lincoln is responsible for continuing him in the command of the army Is there no responsibility upon the part of the members of the Cabinet in our "present difficulties?" The Republicans have a large majority in both branches of Congress, and is there no responsibility for the "present difficulties" in that branch of the Government? Every branch of the National Government and the Governments of all the Northern States, except Rhode Island, are under the control of the Republican party, yet the Journal places the entire responsibility of bringing the Government safe out of its present difficulties, "if it ever gets out," and we presume likewise the imbecility, inefficiency and rascalities which has characterized the Administration of the party in power, upon Gen. McCLELLAN, an officer who is subordinate to the President, to the Cabinet and to Congress. Are the army and X General McCLELLAN responsible for the vacillating and humiliating policy of the Government in the Mason and SLIDELL affair? Are they responsible for the stupendous frauds and thieving under the present Administration which have been develoced by the reports of the Congressional Investigating Committee, most of which occurred right under the eyes of the President and through the agency of men in power, whom he continues

in office? No Democratic paper has equaled the Journal in its denunciations of the Administration for its inefficiency and its inability to cope with the leaders of the Southern rebellion. If the army and General McCLELLAN are responsible for the failure, why is it that the Journal lims teemed with foul abuse of the Administration for that which it has no responsibility? The resolution to which the Journal objects is but a reiteration of what it has often charged-the inability of the Republican party to conduct the Government through its present difficulties. And in the acticle upon which we are commenting, by stating that "the army is to bring the Government safe out of this difficulty it it ever gets out," it acknowledges that the Republican party is mable to carry the country safely through the crisis. It General McCLELLAN, "who directs the army," is responsible for conducting the Government through its present difficulties, the whole power and direction of the Government should be placed in his bands. And if the "Democrats who have undertaken to assist the Government" are to be made responsible for the Administration of the Government they should not be hampered by the action of the President, the Cabinet and Congress. The army and the Democrats who are in it to assist the Government can not be held accountable for the failures that have and that may occur, so long as the Republican party are in power and attempt to conduct it. "Where is the failure?" inquires the Journal. What says Mr. HALF, the Senator from New Hampshire, one of the leaders of the Republican party? In his place in the Senate on

Thursday he said: "We are expending a million

and a half a day, not to put down the rebellion,

but to keep just about where we are." We ask

the Journal how long we can proceed at such a

rate before we reach utter bankruptcy, and who

is responsible for the state of affairs but those who

direct the Government?

Cassius M. Clay's Diplomacy.

On page 365 in the pamphlet relating to our its direct and indirect aspects to the Secretary of State, Ww. H. SEWARD. Mr. CLAY, in giving an account of an interview with the Emperor of Russia, says:

interference would tend to unite us the more; that much intermarried, and of a common history; but that the course of England had aroused our sensibilities towards her in no very pleasant mandefiance of 'old John Bull' very much. He want ed to know if I was a relation of Henry Clay,

Such is the twaddle of one of our representa tives to a leading European power. If this is a fair specimen of the foreign appointments of the Administration, and the character of the men whom it has sent abroad to represent our national character and look after our national interests, it will account for the present attitude of the European Governments toward sus.

What Is It!

Convention reads thus:

and of the integrity of the Union under the Conof the Southern States.

maintenance of the Constitution. Its party says it is not. Soon after the assembling of the present session of Congress, Mr. HOLMAN, a Representative from this State, offered a resolution which declared the following sentiments:

That in this national emergency, Congress banshing all feeling of mere passion or resentment, that this war is not waged upon our part in any spirit of oppression, not for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor purpose of overthrowing longed. or interfering with the rights of established institutions of the States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought

voted down those propositions, kicked them out | was the case I should be compelled to fall back of the House unceremoniously. Was not that vote a declaration upon the part of the Republican party that the war in which the Government is engaged is not for the maintenance of the Constitution? That is the Republican record

Mr. A. L. Underwood, a delegate from Decatur county, writes as follows:

Sr. Paul, Decatur Co., Jan. 9, 1862. EDITOR SENTINEL: In justice to myself and in behalf of a large portion of the Democracy of Decatur county, I desire to say through the col umns of your paper, as one of the delegates to the State Convention, that I cordially indorse the platform as reported by the committee and subsequently adopted by the Convention. I was cailed out of the hall after the reading of the report, and did not, therefore, have an opportunity when the vote was taken to record my vote in the affirmative, which I should have insisted on doing had I been present. I therefore most respectfully beg leave to dissent from the vote given by a majority of our delegation. I am confident the Democracy of Decatur county will be found true to the principles enunciated by the Convention.

The Threatened Destruction of the battle. Popular Unity. "The loval States," says the Philadelphia Press,

"have enough of men, enough of means, enough of physical prowess, and enough of patriotism to prosecute this war to the end of an enduring peace, if these were all that is required to accomplish so much. But these are not all we need. We need a large measure of that we most lack-FAITH. And we can not have this until we break the yoke of party, and obliterate the factitious lines of division created by mere partisan leaders." The Press is ranked as a Republican print. We trust it is addressing itself to the partisans of its own party. There is no need of it addressing any body else in these terms, if it might rightfully presume to address any body else concerning party relations. There is no need of it addressing its own partisans in these terms, for it is solely they who have introduced party questions into the conduct, and impaired if not destroyed the Northern unanimity as to the purpose of the war. All truthful men must bear testimony that the Democracy, at the breaking out of the war, laid aside party and came to the support of the Administration, intensely Republican though it was, and is-and while it was at the same time decapitating every Democrat in office-in support of the most vigorous war policy. And all truthful men must bear testimony that the Administration at that time, and every Republican in Congress, with two or three eqceptions, two months later-at the extra session in July-pledged themselves that the war was and should be for the sole purpose of preserving the Union and that it was not and should not be for the purpose of interfering with any of the exclusive institutions of the States. [See the Crittenden resolution.] This was the universal understanding, we say, at the beginning of the war, and it was solemnly affirmed by Congress in July. Under this understanding, Northern una nimity was apparently perfect; it was certainly perfect, in so far as the Democracy could make it so; and the power of it-the power of a united people intent upon the arcomplishment of one grand result-was something amazing to all the world. It needed but this unanimity unto the end to accomplish that grand result, and if it shall not be accomplished, it will be because the popular unanimity has been destroyed. Has it been destroyed? If it has not been, our Philadelphia cotemporary sees danger that it may be. There is such danger. The abolition leaders in Congress, and at least one member of the Cabinet, and numerous Abolition leaders and journals all over the country, have broken the faith into which they directly or tacitly entered last year, and are intent upon making the war a war "to destroy slavery." Herein hes all the danger. The Democracy will consent to no war and will engage in no war "to destroy slavery." When the war shall degenerate into such a cru sade-when the object of it shall no longer be solely to restore the Union, the Democracy will wash their hands of it. Then the popular una nimity will be destroyed, and the Union will have

been destroyed, by Abolitionists. We believe Abolitionism to be the worst curse that has ever afflicted mankind. But for it there would have been no secession. Secession came of it just so surely as any effect ever followed cause; and the only hope of killing secession has been in that Abolitionism had been so cowed by the calamity it had brought upon the land that it would not dare to emerge from its concealment and brave the popular indignation before which it had fled. Awaiting subsidence of the popular indignation, it has emerged from its concealment, and is more than ever heaping fuel upon the flame of Southern discontent. - Chicago

-The Failure of Congress.

There is not in the country a town which is not suffering from the derangement in the currency caused by the financial operations of the Government. The banks which have not suspended are withdrawing their circulation, thus prospectively increasing difficulties which are already oppressive. Specie payment has been stopped on the treasury demand notes, and their par value is scarcely sustained. It is doubtful whether the Government could go into the market to-day and obtain seventy five cents on the dollar for its bonds. The treasury is about empty, while the calls upon it are some two millions of dollars per day. In the face of all this, Congress is now in the second month of their session, and they have done nothing, absolutely nothing, to relieve the country, maintain the credit of the Government and supply the treasury, and nobody cen tell of the Cincinnati Enquirer, but who has resided when they will do any thing. They hold daily sessions, but not one of these sessions thus far has been devoted to the public business, which,

have been consumed upon the negro question in

All other questions are subordinate to this. I s pegro at the beginning, at the middle and at by the Secretary of State, in response to a reso- the end. A man from the moon dropping down lution of Congress, we find a noticeable letter upon Congress and listening to their delibera from our Minister in Russia, Cassius M. CLAY, tions-if deliberations they may be called-wor conclude that they were assembled to care ex-

clusively for the interests of negroes. If there be those who have not before been convinced that the Republican party is totally in-"He [the Emperor] asked me what late advi-ces I had; and when I told him how many of the convinced now. If there be those whose fears border slave States were standing by the Union, have not hitherto been excited that this party he expressed great satisfaction. He wanted to would, within the duration of the present Conknow if I thought England would interfere. I gress, complete the ruin of the country which was told him we did not care what she did; that her began when it came into power, such fears must be excited now. To the dullest comprenen we fought the South with reluctance; we were sion we are not drifting, but driving upon the

breakers. Congress has really but one duty to perform at this session, and that is to pass such laws as will ner. The Emperor seemed to like my seeming preserve the public credit and supply the Government with money. No other legislation is necessary. We predict that they will substantially and that I were the uniform of an American fail in the performance of this duty, and that they Colonel, which rank I had filled in my own coun- will aggravate the failure by legislation which will be as wicked as injurious - Chicago Times.

> Beauregard's Account of the Bull Run Battle.

The Virginia correspondent of the New Orleans Delta gives an account of a select dinner party to General BEAUERGAED, at which he made the following remarks:

On the 21st of July, at about 314 o'clock, perhaps 4, it seemed to me that the victory was already within our grasp. In fact, up to that moment I had never wavered in the conviction that The tenth resolution of the Demrcratic State triumph must crown our arms. Nor was my confidence shaken until, at the time I have mentioned. I observed on the extreme left, at the distance 10. That we will sustain, with all our energies, of something more than a mile, a column of men a war for the maintenance of the Constitution, approaching. At their head was a flag which I could not distinguish. Even with the aid of a stitution; but we are opposed to a war for the strong glass, I was unable to determine whether emancipation of the negroes, or the subjugation it was the United States flag or the Confederate flag. At the same moment I received a dispatch The Journal says the present war is for the from Capt. Alexander, in charge of the signal station, warning me to look out for the left, that a large column was approaching from that direction, and that it was supposed to be Gen. Patterson's command coming to reinforce McDowell. At this moment, I must confess, my heart failed me I came, reluctantly, to the conclusion, that after all our efforts we should at last be compelled to yield to the enemy the hard-fought and bloody field. I again took my glass to examine will recollect only its duty to the whole country; the flag of the approaching column, but my anxious inquiry was unproductive of result, I could not tell to which army the waving banner be-

At this time all the members of my staff were absent, having been dispatched to various points. The only person with me was the gallant officer who has recently distinguished himself by a brilliant feat of arms-General, then Colonel Evans. To him I communicated my doubts and fears. I told him I feared the approaching force The Republican members of Congress promptly was in reality Patterson's division; that if such upon our own reserves, and postpone, till the next day, a continuation of the engagement. After further reflection I directed Col. Evans to proceed to Gen. Johnson, who had assumed the task of collecting a reserve, and to inform him of the circumstances of the case, and to request him to have his reserves collected with all dis patch, and hold them in readiness to support our retrograde movement. Colonel Evans started on the mission thus entrusted to him. He had proceeded but a short distance when it occored to me to make another communication of the still approaching flag. It had now come within fall view. A sudden gust of wind shook out its folds and I recognized the stars and bars of the Confederate banner. It was the flag borne by your regiment (here the General turned to Colonel Bay, who sat beside him), the gallant 7th Louisiana, and the column of which your regiment constituted the advance, was the brigade of General (then Colonel) Early. As your coming was greeted with enthusiastic cheers, regiment after regiment responding to the cry, the enemy heard the triumphant huzza; their attack slackened; they were in turn assailed by our forces, and within half an hour from that moment commenced the retreat. I am glad to see that war-stained banner gleaming over us at this festive board, but I hope never again to see it upon the field of

> From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 2. The Rebels Prompting the Federal

The developments of the last four weeks of the war have been the most remarkable that have occurred during its entire progress. The beginning of December saw the Yankees in full force, apparently ready for decisive battle at all the important points of the frontier. On the Potomac they had the best appointed army on the continent, stated by their own authorities to be two undred thousand strong. In Kentucky they had massed together two immense forces, of thirty to fifty thousand each, which menaced Columbus and Bowling Green, and all indications pointed to an immediate advance upon our lines, at a time when we were weak and poorly able to withstand assault from heavy columns. Zollicoffer was pressed before Cumberland Gap by a force more than double his own; Pound Gap was at the mercy of Nelson, having only a thousand men to pose against ten thousand; Rosecrans was on the Ganley with an army which he now confesses to have been fifteen thousand strong, against Floyd, having only twenty-three hundred; Reynolds was on Cheat Mountain with five thousand, opposed by Johnson with only twelve or fourteen undred, and Sherman had succeeded in landing fifteen or twenty thousand men at Beaufort, while we had in that region at the time but a few thousand forces, little better than militia, poorly provided with arms and amunition. And, to crown all, the splendid weather invited them to

Then was presented the golden opportunity to strike at every one of these points. Bold, effective blows, stricken then simultaneously by all their armies, could not have failed to crush our strength in several quarters, and put a gloomy face upon our affairs. Success at Columbus and Bowling Green would have been almost annihilating to our forces in the West. Success at Cumberland and Pound Gaps would have cut our connections with Tennessee and Kentucky irretrievably. Success in capturing our army on the Kanawha would have laid open all middle West ern Virginia next spring to the easy invasion of the enemy. A vigorous push from Beaufort upon the Charleston and Savannah railroad would have separated those two cities, and cut our army of the scaboard in two.

But the enemy have let the golden opportunity lip through their fingers. They have allowed us time to make good our defenses in every breatened quarter. The energy of the Southern people has been aroused by the imminent danger, and we are now safe in every point where before we were so vulnerable. Our danger is passed, and we are now at liberty to speculate upon the blindness or imbecility which prevented the enemy from using an opportunity which will never return to him.

The Cost. Every man and woman will shortly begin to feel sensibly the cost of the war. The law which Congress have just enacted and which the President has signed puts a duty of twenty cents per bound on tea, five cents per pound on coffee, two and a half cents per pound on raw and eight cents per pound on refined sugar, and six cents per gallon on molasses. These taxes will so materially increase the expenses of living that thousands of people will be compelled to deprive themselves of articles which have hitherto been esteemed necessaries of life. This they would cheerfully do in the holy cause of preserving the Union if they could feel assured that all their sacrifices were subserving that cause, and that no part of them were for the benefit of those infamous men everywhere found seeking opportunities to speculate in the misfortunes of their country, and if, too, they could feel assured that the very fountain of this infamy was not in the President's Cabinet - Chicago Times.

Illinois Constitutional Convention. This body assembled at Springfield on Tuesday last and organized by electing Hon, W. A. Hacker, President, and Wm Springer, Esq., Secretary. These gentlemen are Democrats and are said to be well qualified for their respective po-

The Convention is composed of forty seven Democrats, eight Democrats nominated by fusion conventions, and twenty Republicans.

Eliphalet Case. Esq., at one time editor near Patriot, Ohio county, Indiana, for some years past, has resumed the editorship of the above all other public business, is most pressing. Portland (Me.,) Advertiser, after an absence of Most of these sessions, if not, indeed, all of them, sixteen years.

From the Chicago Tribune, (Republican) December 20.

A Contractor's War. When lean Penusylvania steeds were sent to METROPOLITAN HALL us at Chicago, to mount our cavalry, we should have had less cause of complaint had the animals Lady and Gentleman to Dress Circle .. been better, but there still would bave remained | Each additional Lady. in our view the impolicy and impropriety of locating these horse contracts so far from the place SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 11, 60 of enrolling the cavalry. And further, we have always deemed it a grievance that Philadelphia Miss Annette Ince and other cities have had so large a share of the general outfit of our troops. We confess it looked to us at one time that the partition of the labor was to be: To the Northwest the fighting, to the East the contracts.

But all this is nothing to the latest proof of the inveterate habits Pennsylvania may be truly said MISS .MARIO.Y .MAC.IRTHY to have contracted. What will be the thought of transporting at Government expense rough pine MR. FELIX VINCENT. scantling from Pittsburgh to Fort Leavenworth; and yet such a shipment actually passed through this city with such destination a few days since. The pieces were 4x4, about eight feet long, and rough as when they came from the saw mill. Think of carrying common pine lumber across four States to the west bank of the Missouri, that some Pennsylvania contractor might pocket a liberal margin of profits, and that too with plenty DR. of lumber yards full of stock slow of sale on the Missouri river. This almost passes belief, but it is an actual fact. The enormities under the name of carrying on this war, would ruin financially any nation on earth, even if Midas himself were | A patients, will remain in Indianapelis until the first its king. Who will stay these teeming evils, or its king. Who will stay these teeming evils, or matism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Dyspepsia, Torpidity of the is the nation really given up to the spoiled at Liver, St. Vitus Dance, Deafness, Prolapsus Uteri, (Failhome, and the flouted abroad?

FRENCH ASSIGNATS .-- In 1790 the French Assembly pledged the public lands (just as the Independent and Herald proposes) for the payment of promissory Government notes, which were receivable for all dues to the Government, and were made by law a legal payment for all debts. Ther were called assignats. In the spring of 1790 they new system of applying Electricity. issued \$80,000,000; in September of the same year \$160,000,000. In June, 1790, they were depreciated in price; and in June, 1791, were at a discount of one-third. In September, 1792, the issues were \$610,000,000. In June, 1792, the What is Life Without Health? price had fallen to one third, and in August to one-sixth of the par. In January, 1796, the A Cold is annoying. amount in circulation was \$10,000,000,000.

Even after this date they issued \$500,000,000 more of what they termed "territorial mandates." which were to be exchanged directly for land, at the option of the holders, on demand. The as- Is pleasant to take, and soon effects a cure. signats finally fell to one thousandth part of their par value. Specie had disappeared entirely from sight in France, and so continued until the assig- BRANDE'S TUSSILAGO nats were swept away from use. When the assignats were abolished, immense BRANDE'S TUSSILAGO

hoards of specie made their appearance from hiding places, and money became plentiful, and BRANDE'S TUSSILAGO trade brisk and prosperous. During the whole of Napoleon's wars the specie standard of the cur- BRANDE'S TUSSILAGO rency was always maintained.

"M. P. S." Again .- The Vincennes Sun "lets the cat out of the bag." Contrary to the usual custom of Democratic papers it confesses to the existence of a combination under this title. It corrects the Indianapolis Journal in some important particulars, however. The full name of the organization, it says, is the "Morton Peculating Society," (M. P. S.,) and of course has its headquarters at Indianapolis. O. P. M. is presiding genius, and the Journal editor Treasurer. The Sun exonerates the Republicans of Vincennes from the charge of having a lodge in that citythey not being on the best terms with O. P. M. the high priest.-Sullivan Democrat.

RELEASE OF GOV. MOREHEAD .- It will be seen from our telegraphic dispatches that the Hon. C. S. Morehead has been released from Fort Warren upon his parole. We sincerely rejoice at this intelligence, and we know that it will be the occasion of joy to Mr. M's thousands and thousands of personal friends everywhere. He is one of the most amiable and estimable of men, without, as far as we know, a personal enemy or ill-wisher in the world, and, although we do not believe him loyal at heart to the Government of the United States, we do not think he has ever said or done anything for which he should have been deprived of his liberty. - Louisville Journal.

Special Notice.

70 ADVERTISERS - All advertisements taken for a specified time, and ordered out before the expiration of the time specified, will be charged the regular ratus for the same up to the time they are ordered out.

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Sometimes in a single day, If to the Drug Store you will go And get supplied with Tussilago; fou can use it freely as you please, It never fails to give you ease. Those Granules wonderful are, I'm sure, For they speedily effect a lasting cure.
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OR RENT. - A large, desirable room, suitable for Lawyer's or Real Estate office, on the second floor of Odd Fellows' Hall, opp-sip-City Treasurer's office. In-quire of F. Churchman, at Fletcher's Bank, or of E. H. jan7-d4t

STOLEN.

MARE STOLEN -A Serrel Mare, 15% hands high, a small star in her forehead, a nick out of the right ear, eight cears old, a small collar mark, a good trotter, was stolen from the subscriberin Crawfordsville, Indiana, on Thursday, January 2. A reward of \$25 will be paid for the return of the mare, or for information that will lead to her recovery. Address the undersigned at Craw-JAMES B. SCOTT.

HORSE STOLEN.—One Bright Play Horse, five years old, shod all round, 14% hands high, marked with harness on the hips had on nearly new saddle with black quilted seat. A liberal reward will be paid for his delivery to the subscriber or Frederick Woode's Stables CHARLES SECRIST.

DRUMS.

Drussan, Drussan. ent no pay. Send for Circular, giving terms, directions, DRUMS at low prices.

Address AMOS BROADNAX,

AIGHT, BATES & MAGDIA BATES HOUSE BUILDING. "CLAYTON FLOUR," CULTIVATED CRANBERRIES, "HUDNUT'S CELEBRA TED HOMINY, KANAWHA AND LAKE SALT. WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE AND BUTTER, BOSTON MACKEREL AND CODFISH New Arrangement NEW YORK GROCERY STORE No. 17 East Washington Street. H. BUELL, having purchased the above establish-. ment of the Messrs. Bryant, intends keeping constantly on hand a full supply of every article in the line of Family Groceries and Provisions, and will warrant every article to be of the best quality and at the lowest The highest market price, in cash, paid for all kinds of He respectfully solicits the citizens generally, in the city and country, to call and examine his stock and prices before purchasing eisewhere.

Articles promptly delivered in all parts of the city. DRY COODS.

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Dry Goods! he attention of CASH DEALERS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE. TERRE HAUTE, Ind., December 21, 1861. WHE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per ent, on the capital stock, for the six months ending Nov. 30th, to the Stockholders on the books at that date. Western Stockholders will receive their dividends at Haute, on and after Thursday, January 2d. dec28-d2w CHAS, WOOD, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

SPECTACLES, MC.

For Sale or to Exchange FOR CITY PROPERTY.

553 Acres, the Gallaudet Farm, Situated eight miles from Indianapolis,

ON THE INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAIL-

every acre tenced, nearly all the rails new or recently reset; 300 acres in cultivation, 100 acres underdrained, four good orchards, eight wells of water, two good barns and a new one 115 feet long nearly completed, a family residence worth \$4,000, five tenant houses, a saw-mill worth \$2,000, a store and store-house. This highly fertile farm, unequaled in situation by any in the State, only 20 minutes by railroad from Indianapolis, four passenger trains stopping at the farm station each day, with a State road running through its center, is now offered for sale at a great bargain. It can be divided into six or eight farms if desired. For terms apply to the owner. J. S. BROWN, Gallaudet, January 4, 1861.

ATTORNEYS.

BENJAMIN HARRISON. | WILLIAM P. FISHBACK, Late of Wallace & Harrison. | Late of Conner & Fishback. HARRISON & FISHBACK ATTORNEYS AT LAW, OFFICE, NO. 62 EAST WASHINGTON ST.,

story in Bioway wester, and all hirefu THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING ASSOCIATED attend to all legel business entrusted to their care in the State and Federal Courts. BENJAMIN HARRISON. WILLIAM P. FISHBACK.

(Over Munson & Johnston's Stove Store,)

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

menta of deeds, &c., at the above office. decl2-d3m PHYSICIANS.

Henry M. Scott, Notary Public, will take acknowledg-

DRS. JAMESON & FUNKHOUSER, Office No. 5, SOUTH MERIDIAN STREET

DR. HENRY F. BARNES. PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND. OF FICE-Diagonal, corner of Washington street and Kentucky avenue. nov12-dausm

MEDICAL. IMPORTANT TO LADIES. DR. JOHN HARVEY, BAVING FOR UPWARD OF twenty years devoted his professional time exclusively to the treatment of Female Difficulties,

and having succeeded in housands of cases in restoring the afflicted to sound health, has now entire confidence in offering publicly his "Great American Remedy," DR. HARVEY'S CHRONO-THERMAL FEMALE PILLS,

Which have never yet falled (when the directions have been strictly followed,) in removing difficulties arising OBSTRUCTION, OR STOPPAGE OF NATURE. Or in restoring the system to perfect he aith, when suffering from Spinal Affections, Prolapsus, Uteri, the Whites, or other weakness of the Uterine Organs. Also, in all cases

of Debility or Nervous Prostration; Hysterics, Palpira tions, &c., which are the forerunners of more serious dis These pills are perfectly harmless on the consti out causing distress, at the same time they act like a charm by strengthening, invigorating and restoring the system to a healthy condition, and by bringing on the monthly period with regularity, no matter from what cause the

obstructions may arise. They should, however, not be taken during the first three or four months of prognancy, lough safe at any other time, as miscarriage would be Each box contains 60 Pills. Price \$1, and when desired will be sent by mail, pre-paid by any advertised gent, on receipt of the money.

Sold by Druggists generally. Rochester, New York, General Agent. TOMLINSON & COX, Agents for Indianapelis, New Medical Discovery.

For the speedy and permanent cure of ONORRHEA, GLEET, URETHAL DISCHARGES, SEMINAL WEAKNESS, NIGHTLY EMISSIONS, INCONTINANCE, GENITALIBRITABILITY, Gravel, Stricture, and Affections of the Kidneys and Hadder which has been used by upward of one hundred physicians,

IN THEIR PRIVATE PRACTICE, WITH ENTIRE SUC-CESS, super-eding Cabebs, Copalba, Capsuls, or any other compound hitherto known. the office of the Treasurer of the Company, in Terre BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS and when a cure is effected it is permanent. They are prepared from vegetable extracts that are harmless on the system and never nauseate the stomach, or copregnate the breath; and being sugar-conted, all narrous taste is avoided. No change of diet is necessary while using them; par does their action interfere with incliness pursuits. Each box contains six dozen Pills.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR. And will be sent by mail: post-paid by any advertised Agent, on receipt of the money. Sold by Bruggists gen-None genuine without my signature on the wrapper. J. BRYAN, Rochester, N. Y.,

General Agent. TOMLINSON & COX, Agents for indianapolis. uly19alAw '61 WANTED.

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Is anthorized to raise in Indiana. ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS BOUNTY. TAY FROM \$13 TO \$22 PER MONTH, WITH BA-TIONS, quarters, medical attendance, &c., com-

and pravided with everything essential to their consfert The term of enlistment is Three Years. Pay to None but able-bodied single men, between the ages of 18 and 35 years, need apply.

Recruiting Rendervous in Metager's new building, No.

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D. R. COIT, First Lieutement

nov27-dif Eleventh Infantry, Recruiting Officer.

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Horses, Buggies, Carriages and Saddle Horses ways in readmers: Charges moderate, declar C. W. HALL & CO.,

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